The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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Miscellaneous.

THE GROCER'S STORY.

Ours was a quiet street at most times, a lazy, shady place, where the green blinds were forever closed, and where there were so little passing, that spires of grass grew here and there among the flag-stones, and the stone-curbs of the iron-railed areas were fringed with soft green moss. A very quiet place at most times, but late one autumn afternoon a strange cry sounded through it, which awakened all its echoes and called curious faces to the doors and windows.

"Stop thief!"

The strong voice of a policeman uttered the cry at first, and the shrill treble of two boys at play near by, took it up and repeated it, and by and by there was a deep, full chorus, like the cry of a pack of hounds—a sound you might have known at any distance, however ignorant you were of the language, to be the cry of men who hunted something.

Policemen with their clubs, errand-boys with their bundles, bakers with baskets on their arms, young gentlemen just released from the academy close at hand, and ragged urchins whose school-house was the gutter, all joined together in the hot pursuit, and followed the miserable object with bare, bruised feet and hatless head, that flitted along before them with a speed which only fear could lend to one so worn and wretched—a speed which kept the crowd a long way off while the hurliest of its pursuers panted for breath.

They were out of sight in a moment, but in a little while the cry was heard that the thief had baffled them, and some among the crowd rushed back to see if their prey had doubled on his track, and others, sulky and indignant with the useless chase, came back muttering angrily, or swearing with many bitter oaths, that they would have him yet. One policeman, a well-fed fellow, with a crimson face, made quite a hero of himself by asserting that he knew the fellow and would trap him before sundown. There was a good deal of sympathy for the gentleman who lost the pocket-handkerchief, but none that I could hear for the poor degraded wretch who had purloined it, until a placid voice at my elbow uttered the following words apparently in soliloquy:

"Well, I may be wrong, but I somehow hope they won't catch him."

I turned in surprise, and confronted our grocer, on whose steps I had sought shelter from the crowd, which at such a moment, could not be expected to think much of the safety of a woman.

Our grocer was a portly man with a shining bald head fringed by a ring of white hair, like the tonsure of a Roman Catholic priest, and wearing at the moment a Holland apron and short blue jacket.

"Yes, m," he went on. "I hope the miserable, starved-looking creature will get off."

"Then you don't believe he picked the gentleman's pocket?" said I.

"I'm afraid its only too certain that he did, ma'am," said the man, shaking his head. "He looked straight at me as he passed, and he had hungry, desperate eyes, that looked like theft—murder, too, for that matter."

"And yet you want him to escape when he has broken the laws of the land, and will probably do so again."

"God forbid that I should help to break the laws," said the old grocer. "Good men make them and they are right; but there are other laws that I read in my old Bible, Sunday nights, that seems to be binding. One of them is; 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you,' and another, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' When I remember these words, I think that we may be too hard with a poor, sinful fellow-being, and not go beyond the limits of the law either.

"The rich gentleman who had his pocket picked will go home and find a dinner and a bottle of wine no doubt, and the wretch of a thief may have a crust of bread; and a glass of burning gin, if he can sell or pawn what he stole, for enough to get them. Somehow, if I could, I would'nt have him hunted down to-night—I vow I would'nt.

"Still, I don't blame those young folks; I'd have been as furious in the chase as any of 'em years ago, but I learnt a lesson once that I never forgot, and I hope I never may. I was a young man and a poor one, then, and had a hard struggle to make my little shop keep my family. It was only by pinching and saving, and keeping a sharp lookout for every bargain, that I managed it at all.

We lived in a shabby street, and had only very few customers. A loaf of bread, a quarter of a pound of butter, and two ounces of black tea, was quite an order, and most of those who came wanted trust.

"As for laying in fine fruit or vegetables, I never thought of such a folly. Diamonds would have been as saleable in that part of the city where washerwomen and the poorest laboring men were the aristocracy.

"Now and then, when a foreign ship came to port with a load of ruined pineapples or decayed oranges, I bought a lot of these, and charging small profit, sold them easily enough. Although, I own my wife used to say the miserable babies, who rolled about the gutters, died off faster after every stock of damaged fruit I sold in the old shop, and I'm afraid she was right. Well, as I told you, I struggled on as best I might, and after awhile things began to improve, and I began to have visions of a clean store in a good street, when I lay down to rest at night.

"So one day when I had been to market, I brought home half a dozen hams and hung them up above the door, more for show than for anything else, for hams were a grand holiday dinner in those regions, and not an every-day affair, I can tell you. They went off slowly as I thought they would, Now and then, some one would come in for a pound, and once I sold half of the smallest one to a woman who wanted it for a Sunday dinner. She was to pay me on Monday morning, but she never did, for on Sunday night her husband killed her with a rum bottle, and they took her body by my shop, with its poor head beaten out of all shape and bloody.

"And so the hams hung there all through the summer, and through the fall, and quite on into the winter.

"It was just as the December nights began to grow long and dark and cold, that I noticed a new policeman on our beat—a young, handsome-looking fellow, with very bright eyes, but with such thin cheeks and hands, although he seemed powerfully built, and made for a rather stout man, that I could not help watching him, and wondering whether he had been ill or not. The first time I noticed him was about sunset, and he passed and repassed my window a dozen times, looking all the while at those hams which dangled from the frame of the awning. 'I hope he means to buy one,' I said to my wife, as we sat together over the table; 'and I shouldn't wonder if he did, for he seems to have taken quite a fancy to them.'

"But the evening passed, and though I saw him now and then on the other side of the way looking across with his bright eyes straight at the hams, he did not come in or speak to me on the subject. And so I made up my mind he would send for one in the morning, and somehow made so sure of it that when I saw a decent-looking woman go by with a basket on her arm, I said, 'That's the policeman's wife coming after the ham.' I was mistaken, however; and after the street lamps were lighted, I began to see the man passing up and down, up and down, with his eyes still fixed, as they had been on the night previous, upon the hams. Once he caught me peeping at him, and then he turned so red and looked at me with such glitter in his eyes, that I grew angry and said to myself, 'It's well that keeping unsaleable goods isn't a crime in this country, for if it was, I would be sure to be arrested.' So I gave him back his look, turned my head and walked back into the shop. I did not see him again that night, but long after everything had been taken in, I heard a tramp, tramp, tramp, upon the pavement, and knew it was the policeman, and that he was looking at the hock, where the hams had hung, as well as though I had seen him,

"On the third evening he was there again; that, you may say, was no wonder, for it was his duty to be on this beat, and no other; but it was curious that he should keep on staring at those hams, with those bright wolfish eyes of his. I did'nt like it, though I could not have said why. A vessel had been wrecked at sea about that time, and an extra with the latest news of the disaster came out that evening, I bought a paper, and sat down behind the counter to read it. It was a stormy night and but few customers came in, and these were easily served; and somehow between reading and thinking, the time passed on until the clock struck eleven, and I had not yet taken in my goods or put up my shutters.

"Just as I was about to do so (in fact I had already put my hand on the first piece of the shutter), my door opened and an old woman came in. She was a sottish, miserable creature, known about the place as Irish Kate, and with her red nose and bleared eyes, was as ugly a figure as any one ever cast eyes on, 'Another dram, I suppose,' I said to myself, going round to the bar at once, for I wanted to get rid of her as soon as possible. But she to my surprise, came closer to me and put her great red paw upon my arm.

"'I've made a diskivery, master,' she said, 'you have not been keeping as bright a lookout as you should; there's been a thafe at work widout, this blessed night.'

"'What thief?' I asked.

"'More than I can tell you,' she answered. 'But I think it's a peliceman, no less, the blackguard. It's too dark to see his face.' she continued, 'but I caught the shine of a star on the coat he has on, and whoever it was, he took a ham from the pegs, and hid it in the ash box beyond the corner. You'll find it there if you look; and sure you'll not refuse a sup of whiskey for the information?"

"I gave the old creature what she wanted, hurried her out of the shop, and put up the shutters, growing angrier every moment.

"'If it is the policeman, I'll make him pay dearly for it;' so I crept along the sidewalk to the corner, keeping in the shadow all the way, and when I stood beside the box and saw, by the light of the lamp close by, that the ham was there, wrapped in something that looked like a handkerchief, I bit my lips with rage. Had it been a common thief, I should not have minded it so much, but a policeman! that was more than I could stand. So I crouched myself in a doorway and waited. The watch was relieved at twelve o'clock; I knew that and knew also, that this would be the time that my policeman would come to take the ham from out of its hiding place. And sure enough when the time came, I heard him challenge the man who was to take his place and came marching down toward the corner. I let him get the ham under his arm before I was satisfied, but then I pounced upon him like a tiger.

"'I've got you,' I cried. 'A pretty sort of a policeman you are, indeed; but you shall suffer for it, I can tell you.'

"He struggled with me for a moment like a wild thing, and then, all of a sudden he dropped the ham and fell down in a helpless sort of heap upon the ground.

"'I'm a ruined man!' he groaned, 'a ruined man! There's no hope for me now. O my God! my wife!—my poor little wife!' and he burst out crying like a woman.

"The sight softened me, but I was angry still.

"'You should have thought of that before you became a thief,' I said, 'If the guardian of a man's property is not to be trusted, what is to become of him?—and you look like a gentleman—you do not seem like a scoundrel, how have you stooped to do so disgraceful a thing as this?"

"He was standing beside me now, and the lamplight fell upon his face. It was as white as any corpse's, and his eyes glittered terribly.

"'Policemen's families do not often starve,' I said with a sneer.

"'My God! can't you believe me—won't you believe me?' panted the man. 'I have only been appointed three days. I have not received a cent of salary yet. I have been ill a long while, and had neither money nor credit. Last night we went to bed supperless, to-day there has not been a crust in the house, and those hams tempted me so. You can never know how awfully they tempted me, and I meant to pay you afterward.'

"He covered his face with his hands, and I could see great tears dripping through his fingers, and before I knew it my own cheeks were moist, and so we stood silent, with the ham lying between us on the ground.

"At last he turned toward me and said:

"'Do what you like with me. The last hope is gone.'

"But I put my hand upon his arm and said: 'God forbid that I should take that last hope from you. If your story be true—and I believe it—I pity you more than I blame you.'

"He looked at me in a sort of bewildered way as though he scarcely understood, and I took him by the arm and led him to the back of the shop. There I filled a basket with bread and butter and coffee, and put the ham on the top of all.

"'Take it home to your wife,' I said, 'you'll pay me when you get your salary, and if you are in need before that come to me. I am a poor man myself and I can feel for other poor men.

"I shall never forget that man's face in my life; so wondering, so thankful and so awe-stricken. All he said was 'God bless you,' but there was a whole sermon in those words, and I slept better for them.

"On Christmas-night he paid me every cent, and from that day until I left the neighborhood he dealt with me regularly. But times grew so much better that I took a store in a good street at the other end of town, and one way and another saw no more of my policeman for three good years.

"One night, just such a night as that on which I first saw him staring at the hams, I was awakened long after midnight by a cry of fire. I started up to see the flames through the floor, and to know that the store was all ablaze. The stairs were on fire also, and when, as I opened the entry door, the hot air and smoke rushed in and almost smothered me, I gave up all hopes of getting my poor wife and helpless little ones out of that burning building alive and safe. I was so faint and ill from the accident, you see, that I had'nt all my wits about me and believed there was no one missing. My blood ran cold when my wife, clasping her hands and with an awful look upon her face, screamed:

"'Our little Lucy, our little Lucy, is left behind!'

"She had slept with our servant girl, since her baby brother was born, and the woman in her fright had forgotten our little one. There she was at the top of that burning building, out of the reach of any human help; it seemed to me, as I looked up at the wall, a great red and yellow sheet of flame, with blue gleams here and there, as though devilish heads were peeping out and grinning at us. Still hopeless as it was, I should have gone back into the burning house and saved my baby or died with her, if I had been able to stand. No one else would venture. It would be a foolish sacrifice of life they said, for no doubt, the child was already smothered by the smoke, and, though I raved and pleaded and made wild promises, they shook their heads, and only bade me have patience.

"'Patience!' I thought I was going mad, as the face of my little girl—my sweet, pretty little pet—rose up before me. But just then a tall man rushed through the crowd, and came towards me.

"'Quick! which room is the child in—speak quickly—which room?'

"'The back one, on the upper floor,' I groaned, and he dashed away from me, parting the throng with his strong arms, and in another moment I saw him mounting a ladder. I heard them calling him back, bidding him beware, and speaking of him as though he were dead already. But he never heeded them and I saw him hidden in black smoke, which poured from the window; I covered my face and prayed that the angels that walk in the fiery furnace might go with him.

"Perhaps they did. Something stronger than an earthly thing must have been there, for in a few minutes—they seemed years to me—we saw him coming down the ladder with something in his arms, perhaps the burnt body of my child, I thought, but as he came closer I saw that it was my own laughing, living darling, with her blue eyes open, and her little arms about his neck.

"The roof fell in the next moment, but my treasure was safe, and that was all I cared for.

"'What shall I say or do to thank you?' I said, as I grasped his hand. 'I'm a ruined man and I can only give you my blessing; but let me know your name at least?'

"'Have you forgotten me? Don't you remember?' he said, as he bent over me. 'Look again!'

"I did; and I saw a pair of bright gray eyes, a face I knew, and something glittering on his breast. And the scene enacted at the corner of a dirty little street on a wet December night, came back to me, and I saw my policeman once more.

"'Is it you?' said I, 'and you have saved my child from such an awful death.'

"'And what did you save me and mine from?' he said with tears in his eyes, 'starvation, ruin and utter degradation. I should have been a felon, and my dear ones paupers this night, but for you. I have not paid the debt, I never can; but when I heard that it was your child that lay at the top of that burning building, I pray that I might save it, and I know God heard me.'

"And then he told me what had brought him to the neighborhood on this night of all others in the year.

"I had lost all, for I was not insured, but he was prosperous and stood by me like a brother, nursed me through my illness, and loaned me money for a new start in life. So that in a while, things grew bright again, and there I am, you see, as comfortable as most people.'"

"And the policeman?" I asked.

"His hair is as white as my own," said the old man. "And my little darling, the little one he saved that night, is married to his son."

Anecdotes about Dogs.

An English gentleman, incarcated in a French prison, came into possession of a little dog, to which he was strongly attached. An offer of escape was made him for a consideration, when he was told that the dog must stay behind; but this he declared could not be, and assured his jailor that the animal would fully attend to any orders he give it. After a time the jailor agreed to the experiment; a large hamper was brought into the cell one evening; the gentleman now addressed the dog very earnestly, especially telling it that it must not make any noise; he then, with the dog, laid himself down in the hamper, which was carefully packed and sent to the nearest seaport during the night. All the next day the hamper lay about the wharf as if it were of no value, but at night it was, as previously arranged, carefully taken on board a vessel, and a few hours afterwards the gentleman was once more safe on English ground; the dog, from first to last, not having uttered a single sound. The faithful animal was more highly prized than ever, and a place was assigned it regularly at its master's table; a relative of whom told a lady the story, which she related to me.

A lady whom I knew had a Dalmatian dog who could not endure certain household proceedings. One day it entered the room where its mistress was, looked up to her with a troubled face, and uttered some sound of complaint. "What have you done to vex Spot?" she speedily asked of the housemaid. "Please, mam, I've only been sweeping the other room." Here was the first indication of this dog's strong feeling—it could not bear the sight of a broom, and it was sadly put out whenever this implement happened to be used in his presence. Another kind of feeling was displayed in reference to a large fire which burned in one room in the house; if it went out at night, the dog would scream loudly till the fire was attended to.

A large mongrel came up to a gentleman I well knew, as he was conversing with a friend on the street of a large town in the north of England, and looked into his face with a most prying and sagacious aspect. 'What' he asked, 'does that dog want? He evidently wants something.' 'Give him a half penny,' was the reply, 'and you will see.' The dog, on receiving the money, immediathly went to a baker's shop and with the coin purchased a cake. The surprise felt at this sight was increased by the tale which his friend then related. This dog was accustomed to deal regularly with that baker; but some time since I happened to be in the shop when he came in to make a purchase, and all the stock was gone except one half of a cake. This the baker gave him for his money; he looked at it, then at him, and grumbled his dissatisfaction; but I patted the dog, urging him to take the cake, which at length he did very reluctantly, and walked away. I then charged the baker not to cheat the poor dog, but to give him the half cake due him as soon as he had one. Some time after, happening to be in his shop and the dog passing by, I asked if he had ever given the dog the half cake he owed him? "No sir" said the baker "I have not, he has never once been in my shop since." I now called the dog in, and begged the baker to give him a cake; he did so; thus the matter was satisfactorily settled, and from that day to this the dog has continued his custom at the same shop.

A dog accompanied a lady on a long visit to a friend, who resided at a considerable distance, and soon made itself familiar with the inmates of the house. One morning, about ten o'clock, it jumped on each one of their laps, licked their faces, and loaded them with its warmest caresses, when its mistress remarked, "How strangely the dog behaves, if it were a human being I should say it was the farewell prior to the start." The dog was about as usual during the day; in the evening it was missed, and search was made for it in vain. The next post brought a solution of the mystery. The dog had reached home, twenty-four miles off, but exceedingly wet and dirty, having had to swim rivers as well as to encounter the usual troubles of the road. I know well two daughters of the lady, one of whom told me the tale.

A friend of mine was lately on a visit to a mansion in one of the suburbs of Bristol, the residence of one of its merchants, when he observed a very fine setter come regularly to the breakfast table, about which he was told the following story: One day the setter went out, accompanied by a little yelping cur, belonging to the house of business, when it became displeased by the other's snappings and barkings. The setter evidently thought such violent conduct demanded punishment, so taking up the brute it cooly placed it under the wheel of a car that was passing, and then walked away.

In a farm-house, when the time of sheep-washing was at hand, it was usual to bring out from their place the men's cloth worn at such times, that they might be properly aired. The next morning early, when the farmer and the men were about to start, the dog was missing, and as he did not appear at their repeated call, they determined to go without him. To their surprise, however, when they arrived at the place where the sheep were to be washed, there was the dog, who had brought together not only the sheep, but the lambs also; when the farmer said to to the dog: "You fool, why did you bring the lambs! We want only the sheep." This reproof was enough; from that time the error was not repeated—the dog brought only the sheep to be washed.

Another farmer went on a visit to his son-in-law, accompanied by his dog. A child in the family was then very ill; the sufferor immediately excited the strongest interest in the dog, who watches it with the greatest attention whether in the arms of the mother or the nourse, or lying in its couch. So strong, indeed, did the dog's regard for the infant become, that it allowed its master to return home without it, and did not leave the child till it died. As soon as it expired, the dog started off from the house, reached that of his master, sixteen miles off in two hours, and sought him in his room with great earnestness. Finding his master was not at home, the dog went to his usual places of resort, and at length discovered him at the fair, when, said the farmer, 'he did everything but tell me in words that the child was dead.'

A dog named Monkey, small black and white, of the Crocker race, was reared by the groom of a gentleman in Ireland, whose sister I knew. Monkey was a general favorite, and roamed at his pleasure about the house and grounds.

One day his attention was attracted to the cook, who was busily engaged in pickling herrings, and, to his surprise, begged very impatiently for some. At length she threw him a damaged herring, intending thireby, as he was a dog of pampered appetite, to convince him that she had nothing suited him. He however snatched it eagerly, instantly disappeared, and returned in two minutes, asking eagerly for another. The cook's curiosity was now excited, and following ths dog, she found that Monkey carried it as he had done the other, to Warden, a large bloodhound who was constantly chained up, to whose less fastidious taste they both proved alike acceptable. Mondey followed the cook, and asked for a third herring, but his request was refused.

Refined sugar has been reduced fully two cents per pound from the highest figures made during the recent rise.

Joseph Harding, now in his ninety-fifth year, was made a Mason in the old Adams Lodge, of Wellfleet, on the 3d of January, in the year 1800. He is a member of the present Adams Lodge, and with propriety can claim the honor of being the oldest Mason in the United States.

"Boys, said Uncle Peter, as he examined the points of the beast, "I don't see but one reason why that mare can't trot her mile in three minutes." They gathered round to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired, "What is it?"

"Why" he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

"Wonder what makes papa tell such stories," said a youngster, "about hiding the school-master's rattan when he went to school and about his running from the schoolmistress when she was going to whip him; then shut me up all day in a dark room because I tried just once to be as smart as he was."

"How shall I sell my horse?" said a jockey to an acquaintance; "his tail came off in less than six hours after I bought him." Sell him by wholesale, for no honorable man will re-tail him," was the reply.

"Charity Thinketh no Evil."

Oh be not the first to discover
A blot on the name of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a brother,
Whose heart may prove true to the end.

When none of us know one another,
And oft into error may fall,
Then let us speak well of each other,
When we can't, let us not speak at all.

A hint or a nod may awaken
Suspicions most false and untrue,
And thus our belief may be shaken,
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness,
Is worn by the friend we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest
Their noblest emotion conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have thoughts they cannot reveal.

[illegible] minds to hurt [illegible]
[illegible] to trace our defects;
Let each [illegible] noble ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

Humorous.

A Bashful Lover.

Cousin Kate was a sweet wide awake beauty about seventeen years old and she took it into her head to go down to Long Island to see some relatives; among these relatives there chanced to be a young swain who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and fallen deeply in love with her. He called at the house on the evening of her arrival, and she met him on the piazza, where she was enjoying the air in company with two or three of her friends.

The poor fellow was so bashful that he could not find his tongue for some time. At length he stammered out:

"How's your mother?"

"Quite well, thank you."

Another silence on the part of Josh, during which Kate and her friends did the best they could to relieve the monotony.

After waiting about fifteen minutes for him to commence to make himself agreeable, he broke the silence by—

"How's your father?" which was answered much after the same fashion as the last one, and then followed another silence like the first.

"How's your mother and father?" again put in the bashful lover.

"Quite well, both of them." This was followed by an exchange of glances and a suppressed smile.

This lasted some ten minutes more, during which Josh was fidgeting in his seat and stroking his Sunday hat but at length another question came—

"How's your parents?"

This produced an explosion that made the woods ring.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE NEGRO.—Gov. Briggs used to relate the following, which a correspondent of Harper's avers has not been in print:

In the old stage-coach times an Irishman was travelling in New England. Arriving late at the town where they were to spend the night, Pat discovered to his dismay, that his only chance for sleep was to share the couch of a colored [illegible]. The natural repugnance of his race made him loath to accept the situation, but, being very tired, he submitted with as good a grace as possible. In the night some mischievous boy blacked his face. In the morning fifteen miles were traversed before breakfast. Our Celtic friend was awakened just in time to spring into the carriage as it was moving off. At their stopping place he found no convenience for washing. Stepping up to a glass to arrange his hair, he started back in horror, exclaiming, "Be jabers, you've woke that dirty nagur, and left me fifteen miles behint!"

A clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience, the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by saying: "A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last sabbath, while I was preaching the gospel in a state of beastly intoxication."

A young man's affections are not always wrong, but they are generally miss-placed.

A man having stepped on a cat's tail and made her mew piteously, his companion remarked that her cry was involuntary, but the other exclaimed, 'O, no it was on *pur-puss*.'

A Miss Joy, hearing it stated 'a thing of beauty is a *joy* forever,' emphatically declared that she was glad she was not a thing of beauty, because she did'nt want to remain a *Joy* forever.

'You say that you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?' asked a consul of a rather dull-looking witness. 'Oh, ye as—just so,' drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor, 'I knows the difference, and I'd never take you for a horse.'

A practical chemist of Wilmington, (Del,) has ascertained by actual experiment that raw Cuba sugar, has so many insects that each pound of it probably contains 250,000 of them.

A dull fellow speaking of an acquaintance to a journalist, said: "He is very timid; he could'nt say 'boo' to a goose." "How do you know?" inquired the journalist, "Did you try him?"

Is thare eny kure for natural laziness where it is a part of a man's constitushun and bye-laws? Only won kure, that is, milk a cow on the run, and subsist on the milk.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

Mr. Sprague Throwing Hot Shot in the U. S. Senate.

The discussion in the Senate on Friday, the 18th ult., over the Tenure of Office Act, was the occasion for a very lively interchange of ideas. The whole affair was a warm one, but nothing of marked effect was visible until Mr. Sprague, with his usual blunt common sense, opened his batteries and gave Congress a few solid ideas and unpalatable truths, which occasioned some commotion. Said he: "The great evil in both Houses of Congress is that too many of the members are lawyers—men educated in only one line, in one range of ideas and experience, and, therefore, incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and necessities of the great mass of the people."

This was a shot in the right direction, and told with tremendous effect. It is something that the people of this State will do well to think of.

Petty wranglers and cross-roads lawyers and politicians work themselves into power, and are sent to the Legislature, and afterwards to Congress, where they befog every question that arises, to [illegible] the ways and means to favor the different "rings" that have certain jobs to shove through the Legislative Halls. Therefore, when Mr. Sprague states that "of sixty-six members of the Senate forty-five are lawyers, and of the twenty-one remaining, five have received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members are governed by lawyers and their teachings," he states a fact that accounts in a great measure for the miserable theoretical legislation that has been given to us for the past four years. How little this organization is disposed to forward the true interests of the United States is well shown in the further true statement that "the politicians have never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country." * * * "The object of the majority in Congress appears to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people."

Here is sound logic from a man who can, through his own vast business interests, feel the palpitating desires of the masses, and, being so closely linked to them, can also feel strong in the bold words that he enunciates. Still denouncing the Senate, he further says: "In the Tenure of Office act they expend all their ingenuity to befog the question at issue, to seize additional power under the disguise of securing the equipoise of the government." "All sham in substance." "The House of Lords, nor any other legislative body has half the power possessed by the Senate of the United States; and yet the Senate clamors for more, and for why?—Why, to build up an aristocracy of power, an oligarchy of tyrants and monopoly of legislation." He said that he "preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him and occupying a responsible position, to that of an irresponsible body like the Senate, and he therefore earnestly pressed the repeal of the Tenure of Office act."

A speech of this kind does the country good. It is a long time since one of equal outspoken and clear sense, has been heard in Congress. Mr. Sprague echoes the voice of the people, when he derides the lawyers. How small they must have felt when their ignorance of the law of 1789, which prevented Mr. Steward from occupying the Treasury Department, became known. We require more men of Mr. Sprague's "hard, sound sense," in our State Legislatures as well as in Congress, and until we have them, this terrible muddle into which the lawyers have thrown the country, will not give place to good government. Let the people consider, in future, before they cast their votes.

The youngest man elected President of the United States is General Grant, who will be 47 years old on the 27th of April next. Washington was 57, John Adams 61, Thomas Jefferson 57, Madison 58, Monroe 58, John Quincey Adams 57, Andrew Jackson over 60, Martin Van Buren 57, William Henry Harrison 67, James K. Polk 49, Zachary Taylor 63, Franklin Pierce 48, James Buchanan 65, and Abraham Lincoln nearly 51, when they were elected.

President Grant's birth place was Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the Ohio river, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. He entered West Point, July 1, 1839, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1842, when he was in his twenty-second year.

North-Western N. C. Railroad.—Gov. Holden has issued a requisition on the Public Treasurer for bonds to the amount of $1,440,000 as a loan to the North-Western N. C. Railroad Company—it having been certified to him by the President and Chief Engineer that $150,000 in solvent subscriptions had been made and five per cent of said amount paid to said company. *Standard.*

☞ L. B. Winkler's Furniture Sale to-day.

Easter Morning.

We were certainly impressed, to an unusual degree, with the solemnity of the annual celebration of the resurrection, a leading characteristic of old Salem. The solemn strains of trombone music, breaking on the ear in the stillness of the early morning, while the shadows of night were yet resting on the earth, as the band moved from point to point through town to awaken the sleepers from their slumbers, and thus give them an opportunity to participate in the public church services, had the pleasing effect of stirring up within the hearer on his first waking moments, a recollection of that mysterious and all-important event of the day to be celebrated.

The congregation which assembled at the church, and moved thence to the graveyard, for the prayer of the Easter Morning Litany, in that quiet resting place where the dead of a century now repose, was as large, if not larger, than any we remember to have seen for a number of years. To form some idea of the throng of worshipers, it is merely necessary to state for those acquainted with the locality, that the head of the procession was passing through the grave-yard gate, while the rear of the column was still filing through the South entrance to the avenue. The calm stillness of the morning, the stately and solemn grandeur of the majestic cedars, almost equalling those which "wave on far-famed Lebanon," the music and the voice of public prayer breaking the calm quiet of the day dawn, were such as well fitted the time and the occasion. In addition to this, the eye felt a pleasant gratification, as it swept over the graves of the dear departed, freshly garnished and strown with floral wreathes by loving bands. Taking it all in all, it was certainly a scene which, whilst pleasing to both eye and ear, had moreover so deep and solemn a religious interest commingled with it, as to be preeminently calculated to produce, on that vast congregation an effect, which the externals of ordinary worship must always fail to supply on other occasions.

Easter is a movable feast, being the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March, (the vernal equinox), consequently last Sunday was Easter. The period during which it can occur extends from March 22d to April 25th—thirty-five days. From this feast—the Christian passover—are calculated all the other movable feasts as well as fasts, observed by Christians.

Easter is so called from the Saxon "Oster," *to rise*, being the day commemorative of Christ's resurrection; or, as others think, from the Teutonic goddess Ostera, whose feast was celebrated early in the spring.

The egg, at Easter, is an emblem of the rising up out of the grave, in the same manner as the chick entombed as it were in the egg, is in due time brought to life. As an emblem of the universe, the work of the Supreme Divinity, the egg had a place in the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks, and Romans.

Passover Week.—We copy the following from the Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday last: "The Hebrew festival of Passover Week began on Friday night last, continuing for the following eight days. This feast was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites remaining on the night of the destruction of the first born of Egypt, immediately preceding the exodus from that country. (See Exodus vii.) Since the final destruction of the temple of Jerusalem, the Passover has been celebrated by eating unleavened bread during the eight days and by abstinence from labor on the first and last two days, and by the observance of various domestic rites, commemorative of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, including the recital of scriptural and legendary narrative, and familiar conversation on some national event, and the chanting of psalms."

☞ We have been raising a smoke very often, since receiving the acceptable present of tobacco from Mr. Lott, already noticed. We have been puffing it strong. We would return his kindness, not by *puffing* him, but by stating facts, which we know to be truth, that he keeps a well assorted and well stocked Grocery and Provision store. As a judge of good flour he ranks A No. 1. He is a judicious buyer, and wishing a heavy trade, is in the market, ladies and gentlemen, bidding for your greenbacks. He is engaged in a good calling, "feeding the hungry." Our advice to the public, therefore, is to call on him and "satisfy" themselves.

The Revenue Law.—We lay before our readers the Revenue law, passed by the Legislature now in session, to the exclusion of other matter prepared for this issue, as our readers are no doubt *anxious* to see the document. We have no space for comment to-day.

☞ See Mr. Lineback's advertisement as Agent for North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

☞ Plantation for sale—A. T. Zevely.

The New Stay Laws of the present Legislature have been published in our columns in full. In the 6th section an error occurred.—The section should read as follows:

Sec. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, and that the issues, whether of law or fact, shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

State Legislature.

In Senate, on Tuesday March 23d, the Revenue Bill was under consideration.

In the House, Bill regulating the payment of debts was adversely reported by the Committee on Judiciary and concurred in by the House.

Bill making it a misdemeanor to refuse to work roads was indefinitely postponed.

Bill making it a felony to mask or paint the face. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill to protect sheriffs in the sale of lands for the collection of taxes passed third reading.

Bill to lessen expenses in the taking of depositions. Passed third reading.

Bill regulating interest was laid on the table.

Senate passed Revenue Bill in the night session. Yeas 22, nays 13.

In Senate, on the 24th, Bill enabling Chatham Railroad Company to complete its road, passed second reading.

House refused to concur in Senate's amendments to Revenue Bill.

Bill relating to masks and other disguises, passed second reading,—yeas 54, nays, 38.

In Senate, on the 25th, nothing of much interest.

A bill providing for a general system of incorporation for mining, manufacturing, mechanical, and chemical companies, making the personal property of stockholders liable for the debts of the company, passed its several readings.

In the House, bill relating to salaries passed. The bill gives the Governor a salary of $4,000 and allows $1,000 as house rent. The Treasurer to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum.

The bill relating to masked and disguised persons passed third reading, and is in substance as follows:

Section 1 of the bill provides that "every person who shall go or be masked, disguised, or with his face painted, in any other place than his own house, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison for a term not less than one nor more than ten years." Provides against theatrical and dramatic entertainments.

Section 2 makes it the duty of every Sheriff, Coroner, or Constable, and every private person to arrest such persons, and shall have all the power given for arresting persons engaged in committing a felony.

Section 3 provides "that it shall be lawful for *any person* who *sees* another masked, disguised or painted, contrary to first section, and also armed with a deadly weapon, or in the company of such persons so disguised, to require such person or persons to throw down their arms; in case they refuse so to do, to fire on such person, and if any person is killed by such firing, the party shooting shall be held guiltless." The amendment of Mr. Bowman modifies this section so as to require any person to arrest such person, and, if resistance is then made, they may kill them as outlaws; or, if flight is attempted, after arrest, any person may kill them without impeachment for crime.

In Senate, on the 26th, but little of importance was transacted.

The bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties, was read a third time and passed.

In House, Mr Pou moved to suspend the rules, and take up the Senate bill to protect the State against fraudulent sale of property for the use of a Penitentiary. (The bill forbids the Treasurer from paying the interest or principal on the $100,000.) Passed several readings.

House concurred in committee's report on Revenue Bill.

In Senate on Saturday 27th, bill to Charter Bank of Greensboro' passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Lexington Davidson county; Bill incorporating the town of Trinity, Randolph county; bill relating to the Plank Road leading from High Point to Louisville passed their several readings.

In House mostly private business.—House agreed to Senate's proposition to adjourn on the 12th instant.

Ku-Kkux Proclamation.—Judge Russell, of the Superior Court of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation commanding six members of the Ku-Klux-Klan to surrender themselves to the sheriff of Robeson county, or any other lawful officer of the State and authorizing any citizen of the State to capture and bring to justice those outlaws; and in case of flight or resistance, after being called on to surrender, to slay them, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Prussia expended $113,123,035 in the war of 1866, of which half a million were for secret service.

In 1867 the mints of Paris, Strasburg and Bonrdeaux coined 113,000,000 francs in gold and silver.

Lydia R. Bailey, who carried on a printing business in Philadelphia from the time of her husband's death, in 1808, until 1861, during which time she was for many years city printer, died recently in the 91st year of her age.

Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the pledge at the beginning of the year, and eleven of them are believed to have kept it thus far.

The Free church of England raise about £3,000,000 per annum for religious purposes.

DIED,

At his residence in Davidson county, on the 4th of March, Mr. Erhart Sicheloff, a highly respected citizen, aged 88 years.

MARRIED,

In this county, at the residence of Mr. Branson Beeson, on the 31st of January, by Elder P. Oliver, Mr. Romulus Stanly to Miss Evaline E. Hines.

REVENUE ACT.

The following act has passed both Houses of the General Assembly:

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed in this act, and in the act for collecting revenue, ratified March 12th, 1866, or such act as may be substituted therefor by the General Assembly; all the provisions of which, except so far as modified or repealed, shall be held applicable to secure the assessment, collection and return of taxes herein imposed.

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such poor and infirm persons as the County Commissioners may declare and record, fit subject for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of one dollar and five cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to education as may be prescribed by law.

If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to garnishee any person indebted to the person liable, or who may become indebted to him before the expiration of the calendar year. And the person so garnisheed shall be liable for said tax.

Sec. 3. The taxes hereafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government, to pay the interest on the public debt and to pay appropriations for schools and charitable institutions.

Class 1.

Sec. 1. There shall be an *ad valorem* tax of thirty-five cents on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law. This tax shall be levied in addition to such special taxes as are authorized by the General Assembly.

Upon all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, not excepted by law, seven-twentieths of one per cent.

Upon all stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, seven-twentieths of one per cent. of their cash value: *Provided*, That all the taxes for State and County purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, exclusive of the special taxes authorized by the General Assembly, shall, in no case, exceed two-thirds of one per cent.

Class 2.

The subjects and persons mentioned in the following class shall be taxed as specially mentioned:

Sec. 1. On the net incomes and profits, other than that derived from property taxed, from any source whatever, during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of two and one-half per cent. The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of this State, or other State or government. In estimating the net income, the only deduction by way of expenses shall be:

1. Taxes other than the income tax due this State.

2. Rent for use of buildings or other property, or interest on incumbrances on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Usual or ordinary repairs of the buildings from which the income is derived.

4. Cost or value of the labor (except that of the taxpayer himself) raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the income is derived, together with all necessary expenses in supporting the family aforesaid, in no instance, exceed one thousand dollars.

The tax payer shall return to the Assessor the gross amount of his income and the gross amount of his expenses to be deducted therefrom, which return the assessor shall file in the office of the clerk of the county commissioners.

Sec. 2. Upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, situate within the State, which shall descend, or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancestor of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relation may become entitled, under the law, for the distribution of the intestate estates and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax upon the value thereof shall be paid:

1. If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

2. If such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of two per cent.

The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir, in a separate column, designating its proper per cent. tax.

The personal estate, or real estate reduced to assets, shall be liable to the tax in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited, or the real estate is settled, to the Sheriff of the county. If the real estate descended or devised shall not be the entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall pay a *pro rata* part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest.

If the legacy or distributive share to be received, shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall in like manner, pay a *pro rata* part of the tax according to the value of his interest.

Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor (the same not being needed to be converted into money, in the course of the administration,) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the county commissioners, to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof; and such assessment being returned to the commissioners, and being confirmdd, shall be conclusive of the value.

To facilitate the collection of the tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations, or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Superior Court Clerk of the county to furnish the Sheriff with the names of the executors and the administrators, who make such returns after each and every term of his court.

Schedule B.

The taxes in this Schedule imposed are for the privilege of carrying on the business or doing the act named.

Sec. 1. Traveling theatrical companies shall pay five dollars for the first, and five dollars for each subsequent exhibition.—When the theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than one month, the tax shall be fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. On each concert and musical entertainment for profit, shall be paid five dollars; on each lecture for reward, $5.

Sec. 3. On museums, wax works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary,) on each days and nights exhibiting shall be paid five dollars.

Sec. 4. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or part of a day, forty dollars, and for each side show to a circus or menagerie, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. On itinerant companies, or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, for each county, five dollars for each exhibition. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

Sec. 6. On each exhibition of spirit rappings or other device, by whatever name called, which professes to reveal communications from the spirits of living or dead for profit, ten dollars.

Sec. 7. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, within the limits of the State, ten dollars for each day such person or establishment continues in operation.—This tax shall not be construed to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

Sec. 8. Every Agency of a bank, incorporated out of the State, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. The tax on billiard saloons shall be fifty dollars each.

Sec. 10. To keep a ten-pin alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, or bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand place or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 11. Every retail dealer in spirituous, vinous liquors, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of purchases, and every person who buys and sells spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in quantities less than three gallons, shall, within the meaning of this act be retail dealer.

Sec. 12. Every wholesale dealer or person who buys and sells spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in quantities not less than three gallons, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of his purchases.

Sec. 13. Every person distilling spirituous liquors shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the cash value of the liquors distilled from grain, potatoes, molasses and sugar cane; and five per cent. on the liquors distilled from fruit.

Sec. 14. Every manufacturer of tobacco shall pay a tax of 2½ per cent. on his purchases of leaf tobacco.

Sec. 15. Every merchant or other dealer shall apply to the Sheriff for a license, and shall state on oath, the estimated amounts of his purchases from the time when the license is to begin to run, to its expiration and the amount of tax to be paid by him shall be computed upon that estimate, and the tax shall be one-fifth of one per cent. and shall be paid on receiving the license, and shall in no instance be less than ten dollars. Within ten days after the end of January, April, July and October, the merchant or dealer shall deliver to the Sheriff a sworn statement of the actual amount of his purchases within the preceding quarter.—The Sheriff shall have power to require the merchant making such statement to submit his books to examination, by the Sheriff and every merchant refusing on demand to submit his books to such examination shall be liable to a penalty to the State of $200, to be prosecuted by the Sheriff and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the case. It shall further be the duty of the Sheriff to prosecute every merchant refusing as aforesaid, in the Superior Court of the county, as may be prescribed for special proceedings to the end of obtaining such examination and compelling payment of the proper tax.

Sec. 16. On the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, (except those used for educational purposes, restaurants and eating houses, the tax shall be one per cent.

Sec. 17. On the gross receipts of gas companies two per cent.

Sec. 18. The tax on public ferries, toll gates and toll bridges, shall be on the gross receipts two per cent. On gates across highways five dollars.

Sec. 19. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, or tax on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars or more, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capitol of less than twenty thousand dollars and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capitol of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty-five dollars; and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

Sec. 20 Every person who purchases in the State, or brings into the State for sale or use, playing cards, shall pay a tax of twenty five-cents for each separate deck or pack so bought or brought into the State.

Sec. 21. On each stud-horse and jack-ass let to mares for a price, there shall be a tax equal in amount to the price charged for the season, not to be less than five dollars, and if no price is charged by the season, there shall be a tax of ten dollars.

Sec. 22. Every horse or mule drover, or person who buys or receives horses or mules from another for sale, shall pay a tax of one and one-half per cent, on each sale or profit made in exchange of horses or mules, due as soon as the sale is effected, or profit by the exchange is received; and upon failure to pay such tax, in every county in which he sells or exchanges for profit, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars which shall be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State.

Sec. 23. On every person, who, for himself or as an agent of another, sells riding vehicles, shall pay two per cent. on his sales.

Sec. 24. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares or merchandise, sold by himself, or agent, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Auctions and Auctioneers."

Sec. 25. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on his sales as commission merchant.

Sec. 26. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire, or to let, shall pay a tax of five dollars for every horse for that purpose, at any time during the year, to be collected by the sheriff quarterly; *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to draymen.

Sec. 27. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, thirty-five dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only, shall pay fifteen dollars. The taxes in this section shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquor in this schedule.

Sec. 28. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, and other person taking likeness of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business: *Provided*, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State and has listed the receipts of his profession for the previous year, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph.

Sec. 29. Every person that peddles goods, wares, or merchandise, either by land or water, or any drugs, nostrums or medicines, whether such person shall travel on foot, or with a conveyance, or otherwise, shall first have proved to the County Commissioners that he is of good moral character, and shall have obtained from the Commissioners (who may in their discretion make or refuse) an order to the sheriff to grant him pedlar's licence to expire on the first of next ensuing, and the sheriff, on the production of a copy of such order, certified by the clerk of said commissioners, shall grant such license for his county on the receipt of twenty dollars tax: *Provided*, (1.) That not more than one person shall peddle under the license. (2.) That any person who temporarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place, and then remove his goods shall be deemed a peddler. (3.) That nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture within this State. (4.) That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or secured in the same manner as in the case of other merchants and traders.

Sec. 30. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, five dollars for each county in which he carries on his business.

Sec. 31. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines, or cordials, not the product of his own farm, shall pay twenty-five dollars for every county, and be under the same rules and restrictions as peddlers, except that an order from the commissioners shall not be required for a license.

Sec. 32. Every company of gypsies, or strolling company of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes, horse trading, tinkering or begging, fifty dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their craft, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company; but nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to exempt them from indictment or penalty imposed by law.

Sec. 33. Every non resident or drummer or agent of a non-resident, who shall sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, goods wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall pay an annual tax of fifty dollars, and a tax of like amount as is payable by residents on their purchases or sales, as the case may be, of similar articles. Before making such sales, he shall obtain from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to do business, a license in writing, which the sheriff may give on his entering into bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient security, conditioned to pay the taxes herein imposed, when demanded by the sheriff. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars to the sheriff to be collected by distress or otherwise, four hundred dollars of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, and the residue he may retain to his own use or the use of the informer.

Sec. 34. The chief officers of banks, including private bankers, saving banks, and such insurance companies as are incorporated by the State, shall in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amounts of dividends or profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends, five per cent. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes one thousand dollars to be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 35. Every insurance company, not incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall pay on the amount of assessments collected, premiums received and obligations for premiums, three per cent., not to be less than four hundred dollars for each company; on failure to comply with the provisions of this section, shall

pay as tax two thousand dollars, and the principal agent shall be liable therefor. The above per centage tax shall be payable on the first day of April of each year and every three months thereafter.

Sec. 36. No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act or in any other act imposing taxes on trades and professions and franchises, without first obtaining a license from the sheriff of the county in which the trade or profession is to be followed, or the franchise enjoyed. Such license shall give to the person obtaining it, the right to practice the trade or profession or to enjoy the franchise therein specified, in the county of the sheriff by whom it is issued, and in no other unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, from its date to the following first day April: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to licensed practicing physicians, lawyers or dentists.

Sec. 37. The form of the license shall be in substance as follows:

Received this day of 186 , of dollars of which dollars is the tax of the State of North Carolina, and dollars is the tax to the county of for his license to practice the trade (or profession) of until the first day of April next.

(Signed) A. B.,
Sheriff of County.
(Countersigned) C. D.,
Register of Deeds for County.

Sec. 38. The amount of tax to be paid on obtaining the license to practice any trade or profession, which is taxed by a certain sum, shall be in proportion to the tax imposed for the whole year, as the unexpired portion of the year from the date of the license is to the whole year.

Sec. 39. Any person proposing to follow any taxed trade or profession may take out a license in advance of the time when he proposes to begin such trade or profession, or in advance of the expiration of a license already held by him. In such case the license shall be truly dated, and shall specify the time at which it shall begin to be of force, as well as the time when it shall expire, which shall always be on the first day of April next.

Sec. 40. No license issued by the sheriff shall be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to and countersigned by the Register of Deeds of the county, who shall receive for the services imposed on him by this act in reference to license, a fee of twenty-five cents from every person licensed.

Sec. 41. The Register of Deeds shall keep a book, in which he shall record the name of the person licensed, the trade or profession to be followed, or the franchise to be enjoyed, the date at which it begins to run and the sum paid to the sheriff, and he shall on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, send a certified copy of such record for the quarter last preceding, to the Auditor of the State, who shall charge the sheriff with the amount so appearing due. If any Register shall fail to perform the duty hereby imposed on him, he shall forfeit to the State a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered of him and the sureties to his official bond, on motion in the Superior Court for the county of Wake; and on such motion a certified copy of his official bond and the certificate of the Auditor of the State setting forth his failure to make the required return, shall be *prima facie* evidence entitling the State to judgment in the absence of any sufficient defence.

Sec. 42. Every person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise taxed by the law of North Carolina, without having first paid the tax and obtained a license as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the State a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court, (and in default of the payment of such fine, he may be imprisoned for not more than one month, at the discretion of the court,) for every day on which he shall practice such trade or profession, or use such franchise; which penalty the sheriff of the county, in which it is incurred, shall cause to be prosecuted for before any justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 43. The sheriff shall immediately report to the Register of Deeds all sums recovered by him as penalties under this act, and the Register shall add three fourths of each penalty recovered to the record of licenses required to be kept by him; the other fourth the sheriff may retain.

Sec. 44. No license shall be granted to any person until the license tax due by him shall be duly paid.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in Schedule C. shall be listed and paid as specially therein directed, and shall be for the privilege of carrying on the business named.

Section 1. Every Express Company shall make return to the Public Treasurer on or before the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, of each year, of the gross earnings and receipts of such company within the State of North Carolina, during the three months next preceding. The said report shall be verified by the oath of the chief officer or agent of the company at its principal office in the State. The said company shall on or before the third Monday of each of the said months pay on the gross receipts two per cent. for each three months, and for failure to make such report, or pay such tax, the company shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected by such sheriff as the Public Treasurer may designate by distress, or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Every Telegraph company doing business in this State shall, at the times and in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, make report of the receipts of said company within this State and pay to the Public Treasurer one per cent. for each three months, and in case of default of such report or payment, the company shall pay as tax one thousand dollars, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer shall designate, by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Whenever the seal of the State, or of the Treasury Department, a Notary Public, or other public officer, except clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts, required by law to keep a seal, shall be affixed to any paper, except as hereinafter is excepted, the tax shall be as follows, to be paid by the party applying for the same: For the seal of the State, one dollar, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the Private Secretary of the Governor; for the seal of the Public Treasurer, to be collected by him and accounted for as other public moneys, fifty cents; for the seal of the Supreme Court, fifty cents, to be collected by the clerk, and paid by him into the Treasury; and for the seal of the Notary Public, or other public officer, twenty-five cents, to be collected and paid over by the officer collecting the same, to the sheriff of the county where such seal is kept.—Said officers shall keep an account of the number of times their seals may be used, and shall deliver to the proper officer a sworn statement thereof. Whenever a scroll is used in the absence of a seal, by any of said officers, the said tax shall be on the scroll. Seals made for the use of any County or State or other Government, or used on the commissions of officers in the militia. Justices of the Peace, or any public officer not having a salary, or under the pension laws, or upon any process of a court, shall be exempt from taxation. The officers collecting the seal taxes may retain, as compensation, five per cent.

Sec. 4. On each marriage license, mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying or contracting to convey, title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds three hundred dollars and in less than one thousand dollars, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents in addition for every additional one thousand dollars.—Where any of the foregoing instruments are proved before the clerk of the County Commissioners, he shall be charged with the collection of the tax as heretofore.—Where probate is otherwise made, the Register shall collect and pay the same, less five per cent. commission to the sheriff, rendering a sworn statement of the number and character of the instruments admitted to registration and the taxes due thereon, which the sheriff shall file with the clerk of the County Commissioners, as directed by law.

Sec. 5. On every charter of incorporation of any company granted by the General Assembly other than those for charity, benevolence or literature, where the corporation had power to become incorporate under the provisions of chapter twenty-six, revised Code, entitled "Corporations," and on any amendment of every such charter, whether originally granted by the General Assembly or secured by letters patent or otherwise, there shall be a tax of twenty five dollars paid directly to the Public Treasurer. No company shall be organized under such special act of incorporation or derive benefit from any act to amend their charter, without at first obtaining a certified copy of such act from the Secretary of State, which shall not be furnished until the Treasurer's receipt for the said tax shall be filed in the office of the said Secretary.

Sec. 6. All laws imposing taxes, the subjects of which are revised in this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this repeal shall not extend to the provisions of any law, so far as they relate to the taxes listed or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due previous to the ratification of this act.

Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Rail Road Meeting in Wilkesboro, on the 20th of March, 1869.

A large number of the citizens of Wilkes county assembled in the court-house, according to previous notice.

On motion of Col. R. F. Armfield, Dr. C. L. Cook was elected Chairman, and Col. Leland Martin and James D Hunt, requested to act as Secretaries of the meeting.

By request of the Chairman, Col. Armfield explained the object of the meeting, and then introduced R. L. Patterson, of Salem, who he said, was perhaps entitled to more credit than any other one man, for exertions in procuring the munificent charter which the Legislature had granted to the North-Western N. C. R. R.

Mr. Patterson then entertained the meeting, for about one hour, in one of the most eloquent, interesting and instructive railroad speeches ever listened to anywhere.

It being then announced that a delegation from Yadkin county, consisting of Dr. Benham, C. C. Hackett and S. S. Howell, Esqrs., were in attendance upon the meeting, Dr. Benham was called for, who entertained the meeting with an eloquent speech, and then introduced C. C. Hackett, Esq., who read the resolutions adopted by a late meeting in Yadkin county, and addressed the meeting with great earnestness and felicity in favor of the Road.

On motion, a committee of ten, consisting of John T. Finley, A. G. Whittington, A. W. Finley, B. F. Petty, James E. Reynolds, A. L. Russau, L. D. Parkes, W. G. Hix, G. W. Hays, and R. M. Smith, were appointed by the Chairman, to retire and consider the resolutions just read by Mr. Hackett, from the Yadkin county meeting, and report thereon to this meeting. The committee retired, and after deliberation, returned, and through their Chairman, John T. Finley, Esq., reported the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, 1st. That it is the sense of this meeting, that it is essential to the prosperity of Wilkes county, that the Yadkin Valley Division of the N. W. N. C. R. R. be built.

Resolved, 2nd. That it appearing from the report of the Commissioners, that they have failed to raise the amount of subscription required of the county to secure the charter, that this meeting request the County Commissioners of Wilkes county, to hold an election at the different precincts of the County, as soon as possible, to get the sense of the qualified voters of the county on a county subscription of $45,000 to the stock of said Railroad. And in case the people ratify a subscription of said amount by the County in its corporate capacity, that the individual subscribers be released from their subscription at their option.

Resolved, 3d. That the Clerk of the County Commissioners be requested to lay this matter before said commissioners as soon as possible, and that he call them together for that purpose.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting. And, on motion it was

Resolved, 1st. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a central committee of three, who shall appoint canvassers for every township in the county, to advocate county appropriation.

Resolved, 2nd. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fourteen canvassers for the county at large, to canvass the county before the vote is taken, and advocate the appropriation.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed R. F. Armfield, R. F. Hackett and R. M. Smith.

Under the second resolution, the Chairman appointed R. F. Armfield, R. M. Smith, J. W. Hays, R. F. Hackett, G. H. Brown, I. S. Call, J. Q. A. Bryant, Wm. Church, Col. Jas. Horton, J. N. Haynes, A. G. Whittington, Leland Martin, S. Johnson and A. B. Dancy.

On motion the Chairman was added to the number.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be forwarded for publication to the *People's Press*, with the request that other papers along the line of the proposed road be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. S. COOK, *Chairman.*

LELAND MARTIN, }
J. D. HUNT, } *Secretaries.*

ENCOURAGE

HOME ENTERPRISE!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOME COMPANY, CHARTERED by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHTNING OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further pariculars call on

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.

Salem. N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.

Plantation for Sale, NEAR SALEM.

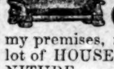
I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres,** of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

Furniture for Sale.



ON FRIDAY APRIL 2nd, I will offer at public sale, on my premises, nearly opposite Hege's Store, a lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

In the meantime, I will sell privately, and the remainder will be offered at public sale, at the above time and place.

L. B. WINKLER.

Salem, March 26, 1869. 23--1w

Reapers and Mowers!

Threshing Machines, &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND ON YOUR ORDERS.

THE demand upon the manufacturer of the famous **"Buck-Eye Reaper and Mower,"** is so great, that to be sure of getting a machine in time for the coming season, orders should now be sent on without delay.

So also with Threshing Machines, &c.

Every neighborhood should have one or more of the "Buck eye." It is a great machine to save both money, time and labor.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23--tf

Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVES of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

REICH & REICH'S

and at ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***

SALEM, N. C.

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**

March 19 22- m.

FISH, VINEGAR AND TOBACCO.

FRESH FISH,--Twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at H. D. LOTT'S.

BEST APPLE VINEGAR at H. D. LOTT'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.--The celebrated "Fruits and Flowers" and "Commonwealth" brands Smoking Tobacco, for sale, wholesale and retail, at H. D. LOTT'S.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23--tf

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

Buggy for Sale.

A No. 1, OPEN BUGGY, in good repair, will be sold cheap for cash;—or will exchange it for corn.

Enquire at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.

E. WARREN.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23-3t

Just Received, AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.

Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.

Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"—a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of URIAH HUNT & SON, *vs* GEORGE W. HEGE, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies in Davidson County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

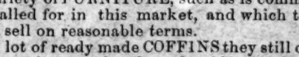
DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. MARSHAL,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.

Feb. 23, 1869.-8t.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of April next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY

SHOULD USE THE

Bartlett White Lead

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

BARBER SHOP AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.

Salem N. C. March 5-1m.

THE PSALMIST, *A POCKET EDITION,*

A NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

MINOR PLACE,

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above together with this note, and forward a marked copy of chpaper to the Publishers.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Seventh Edition.....$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bereaved and solitary, we give—in many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist (Boston.)*

For sale at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c At the.....BOOK STORE

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise b lost.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS. The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

BRISTOL BOARD

Two and three sheets thick. A very superior article.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains **35** fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price Only $2.50 per Copy.

☞ Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain **35** fine engravings and sell at **$2.50** per copy.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Chalk Level, in said county:—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.

Feb. 12, 17-1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription. MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T. B. Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. B. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription. YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Partial Digest of the Constitution.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office.—Every male person born in the United States, or naturalized, 21 years old and upward, resident 12 months in State and 30 days in county, shall be deemed an elector.

Registration.—No person allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and Laws of the United States and Constitution and Laws of the State not inconsistent therewith.

General Assembly—Senate.—Member must be not less than 25 years old, citizen of the State two years, resident of the District one year.—Term of office 2 years.

House of Representatives.—Member must be qualified elector, resident in the county one year immediately preceding election. Term of office 2 years.

Election Day, County Officers and Members Assembly.—First Thursday in August, 1870.

County Officers.—Five Commissioners, Treasurer, Register of deeds, Surveyor, Sheriff and Coroner, elected as provided for members of Assembly—hold office 2 years.

County Commissioners.—Have authority to divide County into Districts, determine boundaries and prescribe names of said districts, and report to Assembly—have supervision and control of Penal and Charitable institutions, Schools, Roads, Bridges, Levying of Taxes, and finances of County. In case of vacancy in the office of Sheriff, Coroner and Constable, they appoint for unexpired term.

Township Officers.—Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and Constable and three School Commissioners. Elected by qualified voters of Township as provided for members of Assembly.—Term of office 2 years. Clerks and Justices constitute Board of Trustees under supervision of County Commissioners, have control of the Taxes and Finances, Roads and Bridges of the Township– assess taxable property of their Townships and make return to Commissioners, Clerk ex-officio, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Justices of the Peace.—Have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed two hundred dollars, and the title to land is not in controversy; and of all criminal matters within their counties where the punishment by fine cannot exceed fifty dollars, or imprisonment one month. In an issue of fact, on demand of either party, the Justices shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned who shall try the case. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same, and, if the judgment shall exceed $25.00 there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court, but if for $25.00 or less, then the case shall be heard in appellate court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. Justice to record proceedings in all cases and file with clerk of Superior Court. Justices for official acts are allowed fees which are fixed by law.

Clerks of Superior Court.—Elected by qualified voters of county, at the time and manner for members of Assembly. Term of office 4 years. Have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters Testamentary and of Administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit accounts of executors and guardians. In case of vacancy in office of Justice of the Peace they appoint for unexpired term. When no Coroner in a county the clerk of the Superior Court may appoint one for special cases. In case of vacancy in office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Judge of Superior Court appoints until an election can be regularly held.

Taxes.—All taxes levied by County, City, Town or Township shall be uniform and advalorem. Capitation tax on every male inhabitant over 21 years and under 50 years shall be equal on each to tax on property valued at $300 in cash. State and County capitation tax combined shall never exceed $2. County and State capitation tax shall be applied to education and support of the poor, but not over twenty-five per cent. per annum to the latter. Assembly shall pass laws taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investment in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, also all real and personal property according to its true value in money; may tax trades, professions, franchise, and incomes provided no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed. County Commissioners in levying taxes for county purposes, shall levy the same in like manner with State tax, shall never exceed the double of State tax, without consent of General Assembly.

Militia.—All able bodied citizens between the ages of 21 and 40 years liable to Militia duty. Persons adverse to bearing arms from religious scruples, exempt from Militia duty.

Powers and Limits of Municipal Corporations.—Townships have corporate powers for necessary purposes of local government. No County, City, Town, or other Municipal Corporation can contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor can any tax be levied except for necessary expenses thereof, unless by a majority vote of the qualified voters.

All charters, ordinances and provisions of Municipal corporations inconsistent with the Constitution, null and void.

State Laws.—All laws of the State, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in force until repealed.

Public Schools.—General Assembly shall provide Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free to all between the ages of six and twenty-one. County to be divided into districts in which one or more Public Schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year. County Commissioners failing to comply with aforesaid requirements to be liable to indictment. General Assembly has power to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the Public Schools between the ages of six and eighteen years not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
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Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00,
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Four Oaks, $2 00.
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Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ever offered to the public in this place.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Feb. 15, 1869.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and al kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

THE GALAXY
FOR 1869.

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ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Mary'and, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE
REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

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A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

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Shoe Manufacturing Business,
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We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale wherever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.
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ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah—Macaria.* Price $175.
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ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.
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Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

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Harmonia Sacra.
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NEW GOODS!
AND WITH THEM
"GOOD NEWS."

:o:

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
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Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
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In addition to our large Stock of

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we have a corresponding stock of
NOTIONS,
Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
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Leather, Salt,
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WINDOW GLASS,
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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

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Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

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All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
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SALT AND MOLASSES

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

THE
People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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BY L. V. BLUM

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LATEST NEWS,

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L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

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